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**PHYLLOSTICTA FAGICOLA**, Ell. & Morgan.—On leaves of *Fagus ferruginea*, Ohio, Morgan. Spots amphigenous, orbicular, one cm. in diameter, dull white, with a narrow (one millim.) red border; perithecia black, scattered, prominent, mostly epiphyllous; sporules narrow, elliptical, with a pale yellowish tint, 10—13 x 3—4  $\mu$ . The best-developed perithecia were on the nerves of the leaf and hypophyllous.

**PHYLLOSTICTA ORBICULARIS**, E. & E.—On leaves of *Cucurbita pepo*. Falkland, Del., September, 1887. Only a single specimen seen. Spots orbicular, large (three cm.), cinereous-brown, with a narrow, darker margin, around which the leaf is shaded yellow; perithecia mostly epiphyllous, prominent, about 100  $\mu$  in diameter, broadly pierced above; sporules rather acutely-elliptical, hyaline, 5—6 x 2—2½  $\mu$ . *P. Cucurbitacearum*, Sacc., differs in its spots and curved sporules. The specimens of this species in *Fungi Gallici*, No. 3176, have small (1—2 millim.) white spots, and the sporules are strongly curved.

(To be continued.)

## NEW LITERATURE.

BY W. A. KELLERMAN.

“SOME EXOTIC FUNGI.” By M. C. Cooke. *Grevillea*, December, 1887.

“OVULARIA BULBIGERA, SACC.” By W. B. Grove, B. A. 1. c.

“REVISION OF POLYSACCUM.” By G. Massee. 1. c.

“AUSTRALIAN FUNGI.” By M. C. Cooke. 1. c.

“NEW BRITISH FUNGI, CONTINUED.” By M. C. Cooke. 1. c.

“BRITISH HYPHOMYCETES: A CATALOGUE OF KNOWN SPECIES.” By M. C. Cooke. 1. c.

“BEITRÄGE ZUR MORPHOLOGIE UND BIOLOGIE DER UREDINEEN. INAUGURAL DISSERTATION.” Von Paul Dietel aus Greiz, pp. 26, plate 1.

“CURIOUS GROWTH OF MUSHROOMS.” *The Garden*, Dec. 10, 1887.

“The plants belong to the rankest and coarsest kind of Horse Mushroom (*Agaricus arvensis*), but as they have originated from good spawn of the true mushroom (*Agaricus campestris*) the case affords an additional proof of the fact generally accepted by experienced botanists, that the Horse Mushroom and Pasture Mushroom are really one and the same plant.” (W. G. S.)

“THE GENUS GEASTER.” Review by A. P. Morgan. *American Naturalist*, November, 1887.

Appended to his account of Dr. G. B. DeToni’s “Revisio Monographica Generis Geasteris, Mich.,” Prof. Morgan gives the following new species, cuts of which are kindly loaned by the botanical editor of the *American Naturalist*:

“I. GEASTER CAMPESTRIS, Morg. (fig. 1.)

“Outer peridium thick, multifid; the segments (eight to ten) reflexed, whitish below, rufescent within; inner peridium globose, subpedicellate,

verrucose, gray or brownish, the mouth conic, sulcate-plicate, in a circular, marginate disk; spores globose, verruculose, brown, .0055—.007 millim. in diameter. Growing in clusters, at first half immersed in the soil, on the open prairie about Lincoln, Neb. Sent by Prof. Chas. E. Bessey.

FIG. 1

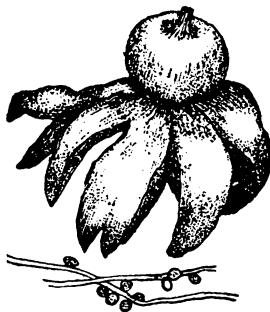
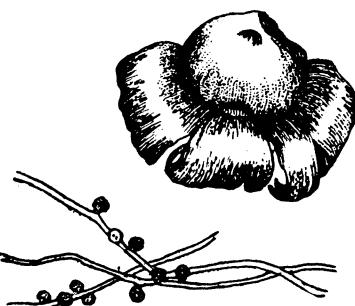


FIG. 2



"Inner peridium three eighths to three-fourths of an inch in diameter, the expanded segments one to two inches; the outer peridium is concave or vaulted underneath, with the segments often inflexed at the tip, as in *G. bryantii* and *G. limbatus*; it also has the same fibrillose stratum beneath, binding it to the soil; when this is cleared away, it leaves a smooth, whitish outer surface. In most of the dried specimens, the inner peridium is distinctly pedicellate. The peculiar feature of this species, however, is the minute, scaly or granulose warts which invest the surface of the inner peridium; there is no other species with a similar surface, unless it be the *G. granulosus*, Fuckel, which is described as "covered with a white granulose powder." Moreover, it has a filamentous peristome, and belongs among the *Fimbriati*, while our species belongs to the *Striati* of Dr. De Toni's arrangement.

**"2. GEASTER DELICATUS, Morg. (fig. 2.)**

"Outer peridium thin, multifid; the segments (six to ten) unequal, revolute, whitish below, alutaceous within; inner peridium depressed-globose, sessile, puberulent, pallid, the mouth lacerate; spores globose, verruculose, fuscous, .005—.006 millim. in diameter. Growing on the prairie around Lincoln, Neb. Sent by Prof. Charles E. Bessey.

"Inner peridium one-fourth to one-half of an inch in diameter, the expanded segments an inch or more. The segments, when fresh or wet, are strongly revolute, and become inflexed when dry, after the manner of *G. hygrometricus*; they are nearly papyraceous, the inner, fleshy stratum being remarkably thin; the color outside is whitish or glaucous and the external surface is very smooth. There is no determinate circular areola to the inner peridium and the mouth is stellately lacerate or sometimes a mere slit or puncture. The nearest relative would appear to be *G. bovista*, Klotsch, from which it differs in several particulars; it belongs to the same section, the *Exareolati*, of Dr. De Toni's monograph."